

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Resuming Reclamation

This year will see a resumption of reclamation work which was largely held to maintenance during the war years. The reclamation bureau has balances of \$17,000,000 on hand and a supplemental appropriation of \$20,000,000, so it can now proceed vigorously with its program.

Major northwest projects include the Deschutes in central Oregon, which has been under construction for several years; Vale and Owyhee in southeastern Oregon; Anderson ranch and Cascade dams in southwestern Idaho; Minidoka in southeastern Idaho; Port Falls unit of Rathdrum prairie project in northern Idaho; Roza division of Yakima project in Washington; Columbia basin project in Washington. Further investigations will be made on the Palisades project in southeastern Idaho and the Hungry Horse project in western Montana.

On the Deschutes project the bureau hopes to deliver water next spring on 20,000 of the 50,000 acres in Jefferson county, and to complete a portion of the remaining work by 1947. Work on the Owyhee includes a wasteway for the north canal and on the Vale project laterals to serve an additional 1000 acres.

In Idaho the Anderson Ranch dam will store 80,000 acre-feet to supplement the supply for the fertile Boise valley. The Cascade reservoir will provide water for 25,000 acres of new land and supplemental supply for 83,750 acres.

The biggest project of all, however, is the Columbia basin project to be watered from the pool behind Coulee dam. A giant pumping plant will be installed to lift water to irrigate 1,200,000 acres. For starting this project nearly \$19,000,000 is available.

In the west we have more land than water. Expensive works are required to store water and then to distribute it to thirsty lands. These great works have proven their value, however; so the west is pleased to see work begun or resumed on great projects. They will provide many homes for farm families and produce foods and fibers for the use of mankind.

Zionism an Obsession

Raymond Daniell, writing from Munich to the New York Times, confirms some of the comments of Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan about an organized effort to get the Jews out of Poland. According to Daniell the Zionist underground in Poland rather than worldwide Jewry is forwarding Polish Jews to Munich, a center for displaced persons, with hopes built up for their eventual migration to Palestine. Forged passports are used to expedite their travel.

Meantime, Sir Frederick has refused to resign under pressure because of reaction to his comments on the serious problem which he has had to face as head of UNRRA in Germany. Jacob S. Trobe, director for Germany of the American Jewish joint distribution committee, while disagreeing with Morgan, remarks that it would be unfortunate if he were asked to leave his post. The reaction in London offices of UNRRA was plainly too panicky when it besought Morgan's resignation without any effort to investigate the truth of his remarks.

Europe's Jews have been through terrible experiences and Zionism seems to have become an overwhelming obsession for the remnant. Yet there is not room in that little country for all the Jews who escaped Hitler's wholesale slaughter. It does them wrong to set them dependent on the charity of other peoples. Sir Frederick bluntly brought the problem into focus, and it should be faced squarely, not dodged. Jewish migration from Poland complicates the problem of displaced persons in Germany, and should be halted until some means is found of settling those already clustered about Munich.

Night-Driving

Both pedestrians and automobile drivers should be aware of the risk of accidents during the evening hours. Streets at best are poorly lighted, and it is very easy for an auto to run down a pedestrian at a street intersection. It makes for safety if the pedestrian wears light-colored garments or carries a light-colored umbrella. Lacking these it would be well for the pedestrian to carry a newspaper whose light color would easily be visible. This applies especially to elderly folk who are not so nimble as young people in leaping out of the way of approaching cars. Motorcar drivers ought to be doubly careful when they drive at dusk or at night on city streets. The tiny ounce of prevention is better than any cure after a collision.

Another change in superintendents at the state blind trades school in Portland. This office has been a source of trouble ever since the school was taken over by the state. Only one of the numerous superintendents has resigned except under fire or pressure. The institution is not an easy one to administer, and there is a lack of qualified men for such type of work. Then sometimes the commission itself has been in disagreement over how the school should be run. In view of the record it might be well to consider placing the institution directly under the board of control, like the others.

The relative importance of highways and housing hasn't much to do with the current situation because each program uses a different group of critical materials, the American Road Builders' association says. But after looking at the holiday traffic toll of 500, we'd say that housing was a lot more important, regardless. Families of six aren't wiped out by accidents in bath tubs.

French Cling to Privileges

The French once more have set up their authority in the French portion of Shanghai. While the other great powers relinquished their claims to extra-territoriality France has not; and French authorities picked up an accused French collaborator and whisked him from Shanghai to Saigon, French Indo-China.

Extra-territoriality rights were claimed by the western powers for years. By this means foreigners were not tried in Chinese courts but in courts of their own nation. This was a humiliation to China, and several years ago the United States and Great Britain renounced these claims. This gesture promoted better relations with China, because it ended the affront to China's sovereignty. France cannot hold out longer as a country with special privileges in China. The pressures for equality in treatment are too great for France to withstand.

Butter Shortage

Butter is still one of the problem children for the nation's food bosses. No longer subject to count of red points it still is scarce on market shelves. According to the department of agriculture the supplies for this quarter will allow a little less than one pound of butter per person per month. However, the total is some 60,000,000 pounds more than for the corresponding period one year ago.

The trouble, according to creamerymen, is that butter is less profitable than other dairy items under existing price schedules. The cows are going to the milking parlors all right, and giving down their milk; but too much is being siphoned off for ice cream, cheese or fresh milk uses to keep butter production up to demand. Come spring and fresh grass the tune may change, with calls to Uncle Sam to take the butter surplus off the market.

Crown jewels of the old Holy Roman empire are back in Austria, where they belong, relics of the days of one-time Hapsburg power stretching from Spain to the marches of Hungary. Austria can look at these evidences of past glory and meditate on how the iron cross of Germany has worked her own humiliation.

Interpreting The Day's News

By James D. White
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—(AP)—A political tidal wave has hit Japan. In its wake the Japanese appear to be floundering like fish washed up out of a sea of totalitarianism, into the air that is free at least of their former limitations.

General MacArthur's latest directives bar from public office all Japanese who helped lead Japan in her war of aggression. It seems to have marked off so many big fish that the effect in American terms can only be imagined if it suddenly were decided that any American who so much as made a war bond sale during the war could not now hold an official position.

As the Japanese generally supported their war, the directive thus can sweep about as clean as American occupation authorities want it to. The Tokyo press says it hits the present cabinet full force with the principal exceptions of Premier Shidehara and Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida.

Points Straight to Diet Members
It obviously points straight at the 381 members of the present 466-man diet who were elected under the Tojo regime.

This seems to be another of those occasions when some stupendous development so dazes Japanese politicians that the cabinet, which ordinarily topples promptly under lesser strains, hangs on from sheer instinct in all the confusion.

The Shidehara cabinet has been meeting without its premier, who is in bed with a cold—a situation reminiscent of crises under the late Rince Knoye. It has asked General MacArthur to allow its doubtful members to continue in office until the new elections, which the diet is supposed to set for this spring and which General MacArthur will approve as soon as he is convinced that the election can be democratic.

Liberals Afraid to Speak Out
After the surrender, two political parties—the liberal and progressive—sprang up. These are described as being much in the tradition of the old Seiyuaki and Minseitō parties, both of which promoted the interests of certain large financial family cliques.

Both socialist and communist parties also appeared, but, as General MacArthur himself said recently, leftist and liberal leaders in Japan were afraid to speak out frankly because of their fear of the entrenched bureaucracy, the police, and a possibly resurgent militarism.

Recent MacArthur reforms have changed this situation somewhat. The military has been disarmed and demobilized, the police put under close watch, the big Zaibatsu financial combines ditto, the emperor demoted of his divinity, and the main war criminals listed.

Hundreds Are Disqualified
Now the small fry of Japan's war-making, too dinky for war criminal proceedings, are kicked out of their bureaucracy niches and the door slammed against the return of their kind.

At least 500 high officials and several thousand minor functionaries are disqualified, one government source estimates.

Who will take their place? General MacArthur also said recently of the Japanese people that "as to democracy, they have had no experience with it in any way."

The fish must learn to breathe the air.



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"The Mourners"

The Literary Guidepost News Behind the News

By David Taylor Marks

By PAUL MALLON

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DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION, A Report on the Colleges, by Benjamin Fine (Crowell, \$2.50).

Whither higher education? This is a question of more than passing interest to all citizens at a time when the GI Bill of Rights has focused attention on the American college.

The nation's educators are themselves divided on the answer. Some, led by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins of Chicago, would like to see college curriculums adhere to a study of the classics. Others, led by Dr. John Dewey, advocate a system of education that would be more immediate and practical.

To throw further light on the problem, Dr. Fine has made a survey of 5000 veterans who have returned to college, to determine what they want from their education. He has polled, too, parents and high school students to learn their views.

Dr. Fine's extremely readable analysis and his conclusions are perhaps best epitomized by the following anecdote:

A professor and ferryman were rowing at sea, when the professor asked:

"By the way, did you ever study Latin?"

"No," came the answer, "I never did."

"Too bad," said the professor, "one-quarter of your life is gone."

"... Did you ever study philosophy?"

"No," the ferryman replied.

"Too bad," said the professor, "half your life is lost. ... Didn't you ever take a course in early Greek civilization?"

"No; not even that."

The professor shook his head sadly. "Three-quarters of your life is gone."

"By the way," interrupted the ferryman, "did you ever learn to swim?"

"No," the professor replied, "I never had time for that."

"Too bad," said the ferryman. "Your WHOLE life is lost. The boat is sinking."

GERMAN EDUCATION AND RE-EDUCATION, by Susanne C. Engelmann (Holt, \$3.00). The re-education of Germany is today one of the most crucial problems we face. But unless we understand the German educational background, we are doomed to failure. Dr. Engelmann's analysis of German education from the time of the Empire is concrete and accurate. It is of interest to everyone concerned with the causes and cures of aggressive militarism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Truman pin-pricked congress to act on his labor legislation, but at the time he spoke, he had already set in motion the very same machinery for the two national test strikes of the union labor campaign — General Motors and steel.

The fact-finding panel for General Motors was even then completing its work although the company had refused to submit its case. The president was quite angry in private, because General Motors refused to cooperate.

As the inside White House eye saw the situation, the General Motors people were trying to arouse the country through advertising and otherwise against exposure of its private business methods and profits from the union gaze.

Appeared to Be One-Sided
I do not want to become involved in this side argument. Technically, I gather the company did not refuse to submit books but promoted discussion of whether company profits should be the measure for setting wage scales, never contending that it was unable to pay any particular rate.

Personally, it seems to me one-sided justice to require one party to a dispute to furnish profit data without requiring the other to disclose its profits also. In short, the public interest should be served by fact finding, not slanting the union interest.

Whatever the sound of justice of this matter, the presidential panel went ahead to get what it called "the facts" and my inner agents tell me the panel merely found its work made a little

more difficult but not impossible by the General Motors position. Profits Essence of Case
I believe the highest government officials have considered the profits dispute as shadow-boxing and leaned rather sharply to the union side.

But if the profits-gauge for wages was a shadow melee for motors, it was the essence of the steel case in which 700,000 men, the largest strike band of the postwar striking season, expected to walk out January 14.

The union plea for increase there has run into the dead-end plea that the company has no peacetime profits with which to pay

Into this matter (last quarter profits) price administrator Bowles is checking for the president. Mr. Bowles has been instructed to complete his report by February 1 and the fact-finding panel will then come in with a decision February 10.

In Realm of Superstition
The proposed steel strike, therefore, as soon as Mr. Truman acted, entered the realm of superstition. Why strike January 14 for a settlement which is promised February 10 by machinery already functioning? Such a strike would only deprive the workers of their wage income for that period.

Radicals and leftwingers within the union wanted to strike anyway, but the crowd around President Phil Murray could see rather clearly it would be a useless walk-out and early sought methods of avoiding it.

Thus the president's machinery was already functioning without legislation in the two major national strike instances.

Unable to Issue Subpoenas
Its work was only slightly impeded by its inability to subpoena witnesses and require both parties to present their cases. There even seemed a prospect that a cooling-off period would be effected in the steel strike until February 10.

For these and other reasons there seemed little prospect the president's strategem of trying to sidetrack the public pressure against strikes from the White House to the broader shoulders of congress would be fully effective as far as current strikes are concerned. It is not clear how much speed the legislation might contribute to settlements.

News-wise readers may find it enlightening to keep one point in mind while pursuing the hot words now being exchanged by both sides, and by the politicians involved. These strikes are all part of the union campaign to force a general 30 per cent wage increase upon the federal government.

One Basic Factor
Moreover, as a whole, they represent the postwar surge of the unions to enhance and apply their new, great power over national economics, to control all the other arguments. All the other arguments are extraneous points excitedly pushed forward in the heat of bitter conflict.

As the strikes continue and expand, the debate becomes less and less reasonable and further away from the simple, sound, basic principle of common justice—as distinct from one-sided justice.

In such a debate, so few speak for the public interest, which is the paramount interest. Neither unions nor companies has the right to destroy the public's rights to service and goods at reasonable prices and just wages.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"—And that's where we fought for cigars—over yonder is where your mother battled for meat and there's where the ration board was dug in!"

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page 1)

employment bill for example, which Senator Morse and a few other republicans had approved, is not communist, merely crackpot. Loftily it proclaimed every man's right to work, but its sponsors never stopped to think that about the only place such a right is denied is at the picket lines of struck plants. The full employment bill provided no government guarantees of employment, but left the inference that such was its purpose—with no plan for financing the expense. When the congress subjected the bill to sober analysis and heard from the country, they refused to pass it in its original form; and it doesn't look as though the Truman-Morse team would be strong enough to pull it through.

Morse has endorsed fact-finding, along with the president, though labor is opposing it. But fact-finding is something of a deceitful label. There have been fact-finding panels under the railway labor act, but in nearly one-half of the cases reviewed parties at interest have rejected the findings. Morse was, I believe, a member of the railway panel in December, 1941, which "found" the railway workers entitled to an eight-cent increase. The railway workers spurned the award, high-pressured the president and finally obtained higher wages. In view of the disrespect shown fact-finding reports by worker groups, there is little to induce the employers to go along on the Truman recommendation.

During his campaign Senator Morse frequently criticized the Wagner act as one-sided. So far he has done nothing to even up that piece of legislation. He has been critical of the Ball-Hatch bill which does seek to provide increased union responsibility. In view of his experience in the field of labor relations Morse ought to be able to draft a bill which would cure some of the evils that grew out of the labor bills of the Roosevelt administration. Oregon republicans, and not "old guard" republicans, either, would like to see him turn his hand to this task instead of launching his one-man crusade against republican conservatives.

Tax Answers

BY J. W. MALONEY,
COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL
REVENUE, PORTLAND

No. 1

1. What Federal tax form must be filed by January 15th? Your 1945 Declaration of Estimated Tax (or an amendment of your 1945 declaration).

2. Does everyone have to file a declaration? No. This filing should not be confused with the regular time for filing annual income tax returns, which must be filed not later than March 14.

3. Who does have to file January 15? Three groups as follows: (a) farmers, (b) persons who filed a 1945 declaration of estimated tax, but wish to change their estimates, (c) persons who should have filed a 1945 declaration but have failed to do so.

4. Did everybody have to file a 1945 declaration? No, only persons whose wages last year exceeded \$5,000 plus \$500 for every exemption except their own and persons who had over \$100 income outside of wages from which tax was withheld (assuming their overall income was at least \$500).

5. What are some examples? A wageearner with a wife and one child has two exemptions besides his own, and if his wages exceed \$5,000 (\$5,000 plus \$500 plus \$500), he had to file a 1945 declaration. Also required to file were merchants, landlords, lawyers, doctors, and others who received income from which tax was not withheld.

6. Why is January 15 a special date for farmers? Other taxpayers were required to file declarations last March, but the law specifically permitted farmers to wait until the next January 15.

Tomorrow: How to file new or amended estimate.

Enos Hostetler of Sheridan Dies in Salem Hospital

WOODBURN, Jan. 7.—(Special) Enos Hostetler, a resident of Sheridan who came to Oregon from Missouri 45 years ago, died in a Salem hospital today. He was a native of Middleburg, Ind. (Nov. 28, 1873.)

Survivors include the widow, Minerva, of Sheridan; two sons, Archie and James, of Sheridan; and three daughters, Ina Wolfer of Amity, Lillie Yoder of Hubbard and Bessie Barkell of Sheridan.

Funeral services will be at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday from the Zion Memorial church at Hubbard, with interment at the Zion cemetery.

Adjustments to Labor Needs Held Essential

Business must adjust itself to the demands of the so-called labor movement, like Cosart, Portland automobile dealer and for the past 23 years closely connected with automobile manufacturing, declared in an address at Monday's Salem Chamber of Commerce luncheon meeting.

"The automobile industry is in difficulty no more and no less than any other business. It just happens to be huge," Cosart maintained. No one, he said, wants to go back to the days before the recent war when one-third of the families in this country had incomes of less than \$1000 a year, incomes that averaged \$500.

The "labor" label, he insisted, is misplaced as currently used. Most of the people in the United States work and could rightfully claim to be laborers, Cosart said, adding that labor difficulties today have arisen out of clouded issues and leaders have lost their power.

Because of those difficulties, no one can predict, he declared, when any one person can get a new car. Cosart advised against buying a revolutionary model this year, 1946 cars, he maintained, will be better than those of 1942, but they will not represent any great engineering development because manufacturers' skill and plans have gone into war materials during the war years.

Eighteen per cent of the steel production of the world goes into automobiles, he pointed out, adding that the threatened steel strike thus threatens automotive assembly lines.

Chains Needed On All Passes In Mountains

New snow has made chains necessary at all mountain passes, the state highway commission said Monday.

The daily road report:

GOVERNMENT CAMP — Snowing, 30 degrees 48 inches total snow. SANTIAM JUNCTION — Snowing hard, 22 degrees. Four inches new snow last night. Roads throughout section are packed. Snow at higher elevations and slush at lower elevations. Slippery. Chains absolutely necessary.

ODELL LAKE — Still one-way traffic above Oakridge on Willamette highway 25 degrees. Four inches new snow. Chains advised.

SEKIYU SUMMIT ON PACIFIC HIGHWAY — Snowing hard from milepost 330 to beyond state line. Road in bad condition, very slick. Ten inches new snow on Pacific highway and on route 66. 24 degrees. Chains required.

KIAMATH FALLS — Two inches new snow on Quartz mountain, but all slanted. Five inches new snow on Hayden mountain on Green Springs highway. Still snowing. Six inches new snow at Sun mountain on the Dalles. California highway bringing total snow to 105 inches. 27 degrees. Still snowing, but being plowed and sanded.

EUGENE — McKenzie highway still closed at Blue River bridge. ASTORIA — One-way traffic on Nehalem secondary highway at side east of Astoria. Columbia river highway closed at east city limits of Astoria, but traffic being allowed to proceed through Tongue Point naval base.

PENDELTON — Cloudy, high south-west wind. SEASIDE — Snowing lightly, packed snow and ice from mileposts 245 to 279 on old Oregon Trail. Ice and slush in spots. Chains advised.

LA GRANDE — Snowing, one-half inch new snow last night. BAKER — Snowing, one-half inch new snow last night. One-way traffic north of Service creek. OCHOCO HIGHWAY — Service creek Mitchell section opened today.

BURNS — Three inches new snow, still snowing. JOHN DAY — Snowing lightly, one-half inch new snow. One-way traffic north of Service creek. AUSTIN — Nine inches new snow, snowing hard. WILSONVILLE FERRY — Closed by high water.

BELEVUE — ROPEWELL HIGHWAY — Closed by high water. ALBANY — MERVILL'S EAST SIDE HIGHWAY — Closed by high water.

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